2. Helicina intusplicata, Pfr. *H. testâ depresso-globosâ, tenuiusculâ, lævigatâ, nitidâ, carneâ; spirâ breviter conoideâ, vix acuminatâ; anfractibus fere 5 convexiusculis, celeriter accrescentibus, ultimo rotundato, basi planiusculo; columellâ recedente, planâ, retrorsum in callum tenuem dilatatâ; aperturâ parum obliquâ, semiovali-subtriangulari, altiore quam latâ, ad columellam angulatâ et plicâ intus fere ad marginem decurrente munitâ; peristomate simplice, breviter expanso, margine basali ad columellam subangulato.*

Diam. 10, alt. 7½ millim.
Locality unkown.

3. Helicina diaphana, Pfr. *H. testâ subconoideo-depressâ, tenui, obliquè striatulâ, diaphanâ, nitidulâ, fulvo-lutescente; spirâ subelevatâ, apice obtusâ; anfractibus 4 planiusculis, ultimo obsoletè subangulato; columellâ brevissimâ, basi subnodosâ, in callum circumscriptum, sub lente granulatum retrorsum dilatatâ; aperturâ subobliquâ, semilunari; peristomate simplice, breviter expanso, margine basali leviter arcuato, in nodulum columellarem sensim transiente.*

Diam. 5, altit. 3⅓ mill.
Hab. Honduras; *Mr. Dyson.*

May 28, 1850.

William Yarrell, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The Secretary reported, that on the morning of the 25th of May he had the gratification of finding, on the arrival of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer "Ripon" at Southampton, that the preparations which had been made in that vessel, and the precautions which had been taken by the Hon. C. A. Murray, for the safe transport of the Hippopotamus, had been eminently successful.

The animal had been assiduously attended during the voyage by Hamet Saafi Canana, to whom he had been entrusted since his arrival in Cairo on the 14th of November 1849, and towards whom he exhibits a very marked attachment. Mr. Murray, having returned to England in the "Ripon," had continued to direct this interesting undertaking to its final success. Captain Moresby and the officers of the "Ripon" had given every facility and assistance in their power throughout the voyage; and, owing to the liberal provision which had been made both in Egypt and at Malta, the supply of fresh water required for the animal's bath had been constant and abundant.

The Hippopotamus was shut into his house with Hamet about 10 o'clock A.M. The house was then hoisted by a tackle from the main deck, and safely lowered to a railway truck on the quay at the New Dock. As soon as the other animals were landed, and arranged for the journey to London, they were conveyed by special train to Nine Elms, and ultimately reached the Garden at 10 P.M.

The house in which the Hippopotamus and Hamet were inclosed having been taken from the waggon, the animal readily followed Hamet, on the door being opened, to the building which had been prepared for him. He had now been twelve hours out of the water; and as soon as he discovered the bath, which had been filled in anticipation of his arrival, he plunged into it with the most evident enjoyment. (Mammalia, Pl. XIX.) After this he fed freely on warm milk and meal, without exhibiting the slightest symptoms of fatigue, or of discomposure at the new situation in which he was placed.

The remainder of the collection, which had been gathered together by the unceasing energy of Mr. Murray, included—

Felis leo, ♀.
,, *jubatus*, ♂.
,, *chaus*.
Genetta pallida, Gray.
Viverra civetta.
Herpestes ichneumon.
Canis niloticus.
Capra nubiana.
Gazella dorcas.
Sus aper, ♀.
Dipus ægyptius.
Gerbillus melanura.
,, *tenuis*.
Gyps fulvus.
Otogyps auricularis.
Casarca rutila.
Pelecanus crispus.
,, *onocrotalus*.
Psammosaurus griseus.
Gongylus ocellatus.
Scincus vulgaris.
Cerastes Hasselquistii.
Naia haje.
Coluber Cliffordii.
Eryx jaculus.

Of these, the Lioness, the Chetah, the Ibex and the Wild Hog were gifts to the Society from H.H. the Viceroy, in addition to the Hippopotamus.

As if to make the 25th a still more memorable day in the annals of the Menagerie, another collection arrived within an hour of that which has been thus briefly mentioned. Lord Harris, Governor of Trinidad, desirous of making the opportunities of his important station available for the advancement of science at home, transmitted under the care of a trustworthy agent, and as a gift to the Society, a box of skins, which will be exhibited at a future meeting, and some beautiful living animals, among which there have arrived remarkable examples of the following species:—

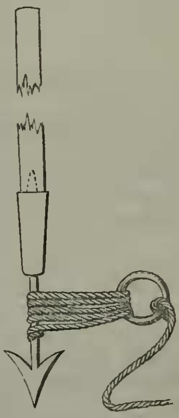
Lagothrix Humboldtii.
Chiropotes satanas.
Penelope pipile.
,, *cristata.*
Boa constrictor.

The imperfect knowledge which we possess of the zoology of Trinidad, and the proximity of that island to the Spanish Main, where so many interesting forms abound, render the support of Lord Harris a most valuable addition to the strength of the Society; and it is to be earnestly hoped that the liberal and unhesitating manner in which his Lordship, as well as the Governor of Singapore, have acceded to the applications which were made to them for assistance in promoting scientific objects, will be rivalled by the governors of our other colonies, who have necessarily effectual means of conferring the most important aid towards the progress of zoological inquiry.

The following papers were read :—

1. ON SHARK FISHING AT KURRACHEE. IN A LETTER FROM DR. BUIST, LL.D., F.R.S. ETC., OF BOMBAY, TO COLONEL SYKES. (COMMUNICATED BY COLONEL SYKES*.)

There are thirteen large boats, with crews of twelve men each, constantly employed in the shark fishery at Kurrachee; the value of the fins sent to market varying from 15,000 to 18,000 rupees, or 1000 to 1200 rupees for each boat, after allowing the Banian or factor his profit. One boat will sometimes capture at a draught as many as one hundred sharks of different sizes. The fishermen are very averse to revealing the amount of their captures. Inquiries of this sort are supposed by them to be made exclusively for the purpose of taxation. The average capture of each boat probably amounts to about 3000, so as to give the whole sharks captured at not less than 40,000 a year. The Great Basking Shark, or Mhor, is always harpooned: it is found floating or asleep near the surface of the water; it is then stuck with a harpoon of the size and form indicated in the annexed woodcut.



Line, 600 fathoms.
Cane shaft, 8 feet.
Iron shaft, 1 foot 6 inches.
Barb, 5 inches.

The fish, once struck, is allowed to run till tired; it is then pulled in, and beaten with clubs till stunned. A large hook is now hooked into its eyes or nostrils, or wherever it can be got most easily attached, and by this the shark is towed on shore; several boats are requisite for towing. The Mhor is often 40, sometimes 60 feet in length; the mouth is occasionally 4 feet wide.

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* Dr. Buist's informant wrote from Kurrachee, in Scinde, to Dr. Buist in Bombay; who sent the analysis of the letter to Colonel Sykes; and Dr. Buist added the export of sharks' fins from Bombay.—W. H. S.

All other varieties of shark are caught in nets, in somewhat like the way in which herrings are caught at home. The net is made of strong English whip-cord; the meshes about six inches; they are generally 6 feet wide, and from 600 to 800 fathoms, or from three-quarters to nearly a mile, in length. On the one side are floats of wood about 4 feet in length, at intervals of 6 feet; on the other, pieces of stone. The nets are sunk in deep water, from 80 to 150 feet, well out at sea. They are put in one day and taken out the next; so that they are down two or three times a week, according to the state of the weather and success of the fishing. The lesser sharks are commonly found dead, the larger ones much exhausted. On being taken home, the back fins, the only ones used, are cut off, and dried on the sands in the sun; the flesh is cut off in long strips, and salted for food; the liver is taken out, and boiled down for oil; the head, bones and intestines left on the shore to rot, or thrown into the sea, where numberless little sharks are generally on the watch to eat up the remains of their kindred.

The fishermen themselves are only concerned in the capture of the Sharks. So soon as they are landed, they are purchased up by Banians, on whose account all the other operations are performed. The Banians collect them in quantities, and transmit them to agents in Bombay, by whom they are sold for shipment to China..

Not only are the fins of all the ordinary varieties of Shark prepared for the market, but those of the Saw-fish, of the Cat-fish, and of some varieties of Ray or Skate: the latter indeed acquires almost the size, aspect, and the form of the shark. The Cat-fish, known here by the same name as at home, has a head very like that of its European congener, from which it differs in all other respects most remarkably. The skin is of a tawny yellowish-brown, shading from dark brown on the back to dirty yellow on the belly. It is beautifully covered all over with spots of the shape and size of those of the leopard, similarly arranged.

The fishermen along these coasts are divided into four great castes, over each of which a head man or Jemadar presides: 1. Koolies; 2. Bundarries; 3. Sarras; 4. ——. One great Jemadar, or chief, rules supreme in the craft over all these fisher castes. Our informers at Kurrachee were a chief of one of the castes and his brother, two of the finest men I ever saw. They were 6 feet 3 inches each, properly made, and muscular in proportion, but not overgrown. They had brown beards, long black hair and bushy eyebrows, with fine white teeth, a singular openness of countenance and pleasingness of expression. They seemed greatly flattered by our inquiries, and most willing to give information on every point but one, that of the amount of sharks caught. They were quite delighted with the sketches I made of their boats and implements.

Sharks' Fins exported from Bombay, chiefly to China, 1845–46.
Weight, 8771 cwt. 50 lbs. Value, 182,316 rupees.

The following are some of the entries of imports of sharks' fins into Bombay in 1845-46 :—

	Weight.		Value.
	cwts.	lbs.	rupees.
African Coast	104	28	2,118
Arabian Gulf..........	1493	98	30,786
Malabar	554	76	10,757
Cutch and Scinde	1149	98	25,076
Kurrachee............	589	81	13,096
Konkan..............	692	44	14,118

2. DESCRIPTION OF A NEW CRUSTACEAN.
BY W. BAIRD, M.D., F.L.S. ETC.

CYPRIDINA ZEALANDICA. (Annulosa, Pl. XVII.)

The valves of the carapace are of an oval form, somewhat flattened, but convex in the centre, and concentrically striated. The striæ are numerous, close-set, and of a waved appearance. The surface of the valves is covered with minute punctations, which probably give origin in the fresh state to short hairs, though they are not visible in the dried specimens. The anterior extremity is slightly narrower than the posterior. The whole carapace is of a uniform white colour. The natural size is about one-fourth of an inch in length and one-fifth of an inch in breadth.

Two specimens were sent to the British Museum by the Rev. R. Taylor of Waimati, New Zealand, along with a collection of marine and freshwater shells, but without any history attached to them.

3. CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE ANATOMY OF THE TAPIR.
BY H. N. TURNER, JUN.

A young American Tapir having unfortunately died in the Society's establishment, I have been enabled, through the kindness of Mr. Mitchell, to make some interesting observations on the structure of that animal; and I now propose to notice a few points, which I believe to be hitherto unrecorded, calling attention at the same time to certain interesting resemblances, both external and internal, existing between this form and those to which the more philosophic principles of modern zoology have proved that it is most nearly allied. Perhaps I may be permitted to recall the fact, that it was through the preference formerly given to those accounts which assigned to the Tapir a complex stomach, that Cuvier was led to abandon that method of subdividing the Ungulata, which Professor Owen has since shown to be the true one, and which, in the paper that I last had the honour to communicate, I have endeavoured still further to support. It is very possible that Cuvier, had *no* accounts of the anatomy of the Tapir been extant, might have followed up and established his original idea; for on external examination alone, characters fully sufficient are presented to indicate the group to which it should be referred. The fore-foot, although from its having four toes it is apparently an exception to the Perissodactyle type, yet shows at a glance that the medius is the digit on which the body most immediately rests, instead of its being supported equally upon that and the annularis, which is the constantly prevailing character in the even-toed division. In the Tapir the annularis shares with the index a second-rate part in the function of support; and the little finger seems quite pushed aside, so that its presence is no more a true exception than is the absence of the corresponding toe in the hind-foot of the Peccary, where the even number is destroyed by being reduced to three. As in the other Perissodactyla, the Tapir has the prepuce short and wide, not reaching, as in the Artiodactyla, to the middle of the abdomen; and the penis (which is described by Professor Owen) resembles that of the Horse in being short, thick, and truncated. Another interesting external resemblance to the Horse is the elevated crest upon the neck, remarked upon by naturalists for its greater development in this, the common species, as a point of distinction from that discovered by M. Roulin in the mountainous districts of their habitat. This appendage, which adds greatly, in our domestic animal, to his characteristic majesty of form, has precisely the same structure in the Tapir, presenting, when cut into, the same hard fibrous substance well interspersed with fat.

With regard to the organs of digestion, I have scarcely anything to add to the observations already published. The small intestines in this specimen were about 12 yards long; and the fine villi, which clothe their internal surface, were, in the duodenal portion, tipped with a dark pigment. The cæcum was more than a foot long, and the fold of the colon 2 feet; the cæcum contained, like the stomach, large quantities of undigested food, while in the small intestines was little else but fluid chyle. The salivary organs, as usual in the Ungulata, are very largely developed; the parotids being of great extent, joining each other beneath, in front of the neck, and reaching up on each side to surround the base of the auricle. The molar glands, situated between the buccinator muscle and the mucous lining of the mouth, form a conglomerate mass, opening between two elevated ridges by a series of pores.

The generative organs, internally as well as externally, present a general conformity to the type usual in the Perissodactyla; but as the individual was young, it is perhaps as well to defer the publication of any details until they can be confirmed by the dissection of a fully-developed specimen.

A remarkable anatomical character, which I find the Tapir to possess in common with the Horse, is the singular membranous sac communicating with the Eustachian tube*. It is placed beneath the ear, between the stylohyal bone and the base of the sphenoid, and is of an irregular form, being accommodated to the parts adjacent; the tube itself runs as a groove along part of the upper surface of the sac, and opens into the posterior nares.

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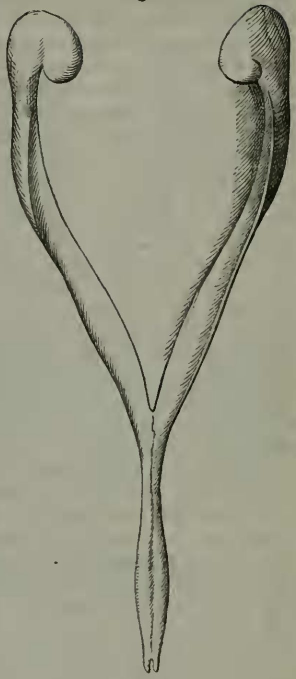
* They are called "guttural pouches" by veterinary anatomists.

Nasal bones and cartilages of the American Tapir.

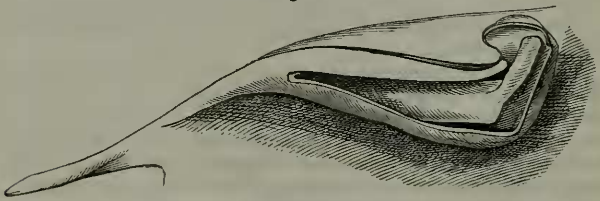
Fig. 1.



Superior aspect.

The dissection of the proboscis has afforded some points of interest. A brief description of its general structure, derived only from the dissection of a fœtus, is given by Cuvier in the 'Leçons d'Anatomie Comparée,' but some remarkable details seem not as yet to have been noticed. The deep notch on each side of the base of the projecting nasal bones, which forms so striking a characteristic in the skull, may be very readily, and probably always has been, presumed to be intended for muscular attachment; but its real office is to lodge the posterior termination of the lateral cartilage of the nose. These lateral cartilages, arising from that of the septum immediately beneath the ossa nasi, proceed outwards as usual, but the edge curls inwards, forming one entire convolution, of which the outer part forms posteriorly a flattened tube with a blind extremity, curved upwards, and its termination lodged in the notch alluded to. From the edge, which is of course concealed, a thickened linear prominence is continued upwards within the commencement of the blind tube, but, instead of following its curve, terminates in a rounded extremity. There is no trace whatever of the alar cartilages, the remainder of the proboscis being entirely of a soft substance. With the addition of the pair of

Fig. 2.



Lateral aspect.—A portion of the outer wall of the cartilage cut away to show the internal convolution.

special levator muscles, noticed both by Cuvier and by Professor Owen, in the possession of which the Tapir again resembles the Horse, the muscles of this organ are arranged upon the usual type. Their fibres radiate from a point just before the eye, some running backwards to form the orbicularis palpebrarum; others spreading upwards to the top of the proboscis, forming the compressor nasi; others proceeding downwards and forwards, to constitute the levator labii superioris alæque nasi. The depressor of the proboscis, and the orbicularis oris, are well developed, the latter muscle being very thick, especially in the under lip.

I have yet seen nothing to shake my opinion, that the structure of the larynx will one day become of great importance to the zoologist, although at present my opportunities have been far from sufficient to enable me to point out which peculiarities in its formation are truly characteristic of certain groups. In this case, therefore, I limit myself to the comparison of it with such as my collection possesses, namely with that of the Horse, as a near ally, and with those of the Peccary and the Sheep, as members of the other great Ungulate division. The os hyoides has the characters usual in the order; its stylohyal pieces agree with those of the Horse in being very narrow at their junction with the lesser cornua, and gradually widening, the reverse being the case in the Peccary and the Sheep. The latter animal, however, like most ruminants, has an intermediate piece at the junction of the stylohyal and the lesser cornu. The Tapir wants the sudden expansion of the upper end of the stylohyal, which is common in the Ungulata, and differs remarkably from the Horse in the small development of the true basihyal, and in the total absence of the strong epihyal process. The thyroid cartilage, however, agrees precisely with that of the Horse in the great obliquity of its alæ, in its median portion being much thickened above, and very deeply emarginated below; the Peccary and the Sheep presenting the reverse of each of these characters. The cricoid and arytenoid cartilages do not present any essential points of difference; but in the Peccary the cricoid is very peculiar in having its anterior part drawn down, so as to encroach upon four of the tracheal rings, and deeply emarginated above. In the interior of the larynx the Tapir has the superior and inferior ligaments well-marked, though not very prominent; the latter, or chordæ vocales, are slight, but sharp, folds in the mucous membrane; the former are thickened anteriorly. Just at the base of the epiglottis is a pair of arched openings, each leading into a small sinus, which extends upwards beneath the base of the epiglottis and inward thickening of the thyroid cartilage, and downwards in front of the anterior attachments of the superior ligaments. The Horse has, like the Tapir, a fossa excavated in the thickened upper part of the thyroid cartilage; and it would appear from Cuvier's remarks (who, however, had but a drawing to inspect), that the Rhinoceros has something similar. The Tapir entirely wants the lateral sacs observable in the Horse.

The muscles of this organ are arranged as usual. The homologues of the sternohyoid and sternothyroid muscles arise, as in some other animals, from the first pair of ribs and their cartilages; the latter muscles are but narrow. There is no separate stylohyoideus, the digastricus giving some fibres to the os hyoides. The Tapir also possesses the muscle whose fibres (to use the words of Cuvier) fill a portion of the interval of the two cornua of the same side. There is a double pair of thyro-arytenoid muscles, the upper being partly continuous with the transverse arytenoid muscle, and forming a powerful constrictor of the glottis.

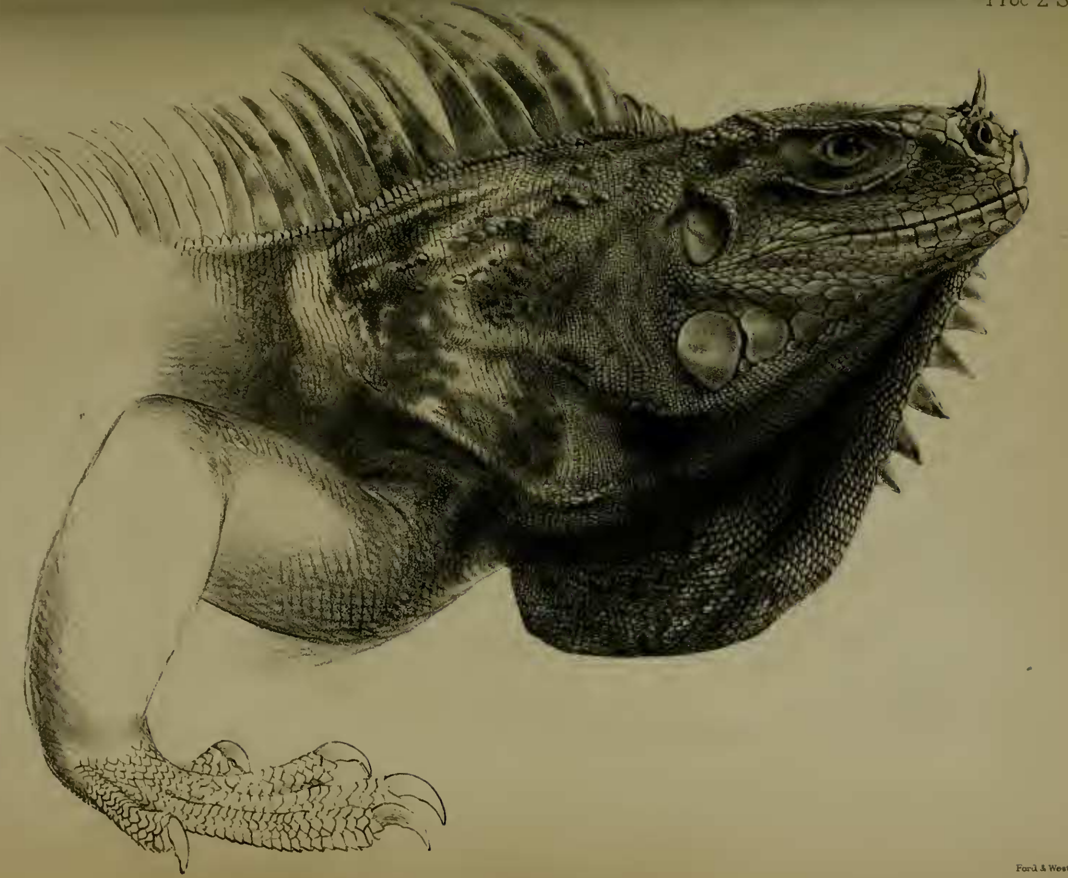
The muscles of the limbs formed also a portion of my investigations; but to point out all their peculiarities would involve the repetition of many that are known to be common to the Ungulata. A peculiar muscle arises near the top of the scapula, and covering the supraspinatus, joins the complex muscle formed by the union of the cleidomastoideus with portions of the trapezius and deltoid, called by the French anatomists "muscle commun de la tête, de l'encolure, et du bras." The levator scapulæ and pectoralis minor are wanting, as in the Horse. The coracobrachialis is a long slender muscle, reaching nearly to the inner condyle of the humerus. The brachialis anticus arises from the whole of the rounded posterior side of the humerus, immediately below its head; it consequently embraces and twists round this bone, to proceed to its usual insertion. The anconeus seems to be wanting, or confounded with the triceps. In the forearm, we find the pronator teres represented by a small bundle of fibres closely adherent to a tendinous ligament, which extends from the inner condyle of the humerus all down the sharp edge of the radius. In the hand, the special muscles of the outer toe are all well-developed. In the posterior extremity, the soleus is wanting, and the tibialis posticus is wanting also. The flexor longus pollicis is here, as in all the lower animals, the principal flexor of the toes, arising principally from the fibula, which is here well-developed, and receiving the small tendon of the flexor longus digitorum, after both have passed the ankle in their usual places.

All the organs were perfectly healthy, but the large veins were full of very dark blood, and considerable clots of fibrine were found, not only in the veins and heart, but even in the aorta. Numerous bruises, received in its journey from Liverpool, disfigured the exterior of the animal, and probably assisted, with the unusual coldness of the weather, in causing its premature demise.

4. On the Iguana of S^{TA} Lucia, Metopoceros cornutus of Wagler. By Lieut. Tyler, R.E.

(Reptilia, Pl. III.)

This species attains a length of five, and sometimes even of six feet, the tail being about twice and three-quarters the length of the body. When first hatched it measures four inches. The tail is thick at its commencement, and is so connected with the body that it becomes difficult to define precisely their respective limits. The fore and hind legs are thick and muscular, with five toes on each, armed with strong hooked talons, by any one of which the animal can support



G H Ford, del et lith

Ford & West, Imp. 54, Hatton Garden

IGUANA RHINOLOPHUS

itself. Of the fore-legs the third and fourth toes are the longest; and of the hind-legs the fourth toe is of an enormous length, and has five joints. Under the toes the scales form a double row of denticulations. The nostrils are large, oval, and not mobile, and above them are two horns, with five or six tuberculous excrescences between them and the nostrils, and surrounding the horns. The mouth is large, and armed with two rows of maxillary and two of palatal teeth, which appear simply to be intended to crop leaves and to provide the stomach with vegetable food. Each maxillary tooth is a little double-edged saw, and they are so lapped over each other that the reptile, in closing its mouth upon a leaf, cuts through it completely. The tongue is divided at the point, is very wide, and can be extended out of the mouth, although it is fastened to the interior of the lower jaw near its extremity. The tongue is curiously used by the animal to draw food into the mouth, and to forward it down the gullet, or to repel it at will, and the only use of the palatal teeth appears to be to secure the food while the tongue moves forward to afford fresh assistance in its journey down the throat*. Between the lower jaw and the chest is a pouch, which the animal draws in or extends simultaneously with the compression or swelling out of the body when enraged or excited. The portion of the gular pouch attached to the jaw is inflatable, and food is sometimes retained in it for a considerable period, but the lower part is merely extensible. On the anterior part of this pouch or dewlap, and immediately below the jaw, are from five to seven denticulations similar in substance and colour to the dorsal crest, but not so long.

This crest or mane commences behind the head, with three or four excrescences of different sizes, then suddenly becomes, in larger Iguanas, an inch and a half or two inches in length, and runs uninterruptedly down the back and tail, gradually diminishing, excepting above the commencement of the tail, where a slight increase again takes place, until, at the extremity of the tail, it is undistinguishable. The dorsal crest consists of about fifty protuberances, and the caudal crest of about 218, each of the latter becoming gradually harder as they decrease in height, and so altering their shape as to resemble, down the greater part of the tail, the edge of a saw.

The ear is covered by a thin scale, which gives to the touch, but does not seem sensitive. There is no external opening, nor does the sense of hearing appear to be very acute or much used by the animal, who trusts more to the eye to discover both his food and his enemies.

The eye is bright and prominent, and is protected by an inner cuticle as well as the lower eyelid; the upper lid not moving to aid in covering it, but only when the direction of sight is altered in a perpendicular direction. There are soft brows over the eyes of a spherical shape, and projecting above the remainder of the upper part of the head.

The general colour is bright green in the young and dirty grey in the old Iguanas, with about six black streaks across the body and fifteen across the tail, each streak being darker towards the head, and gradually shaded off towards the tail. These streaks extend over the dorsal and caudal crests, which partake entirely of the variegations of the body in the younger, but, in the older individuals, are tipped with red and yellowish brown at their bases and extremities. These black streaks do not unite under the belly or under the anterior part of the tail, but towards the extremity of the tail they gradually elongate and become more dull, encircling the tail, and at last becoming hardly discernible, mixing with the green or grey into one dull tint.

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* The tongue is always covered by a glutinous secretion, which is perceptibly appended to the jaws when the mouth is open.

The dewlap, as well as the folding skin in front of the shoulder, connected with it, is interspersed with black and yellowish brown, of which colours the denticulations of the dewlap also partake. The upper part of the head is of a darker and richer green in the young, fading as the animal advances in years, and becomes weather-beaten, as is the case with the human species, and with all animal and vegetable life. The whole of the under part of the body is of a lighter colour in both old and young. The female has a more delicate colour and general appearance than the male.

Whilst always retaining the same colours, this Iguana has the power of considerably changing his hues, but these changes are gradually performed. The colours become more dull as the period of the change of skin approaches, which is not, however, frequent. Each scale has its own tint, and the colours being thus irregularly blended, an appearance is given, particularly to the younger reptiles, very much like that of worsted-work. The colour of the eye is dark brown, the pupil being surrounded by a golden rim.

Every part of this curious reptile is covered with scales, and these are of every variety of shape and size. Those on the top of the head are large, smooth, and unequal; between them and the mouth runs a row of smaller scales, while the mouth itself is surrounded, both in the upper and lower jaw, by large scales terminated at the extremity between the nostrils, by one large brownish and softer scale in the upper jaw, and a similar though smaller scale meeting it in the lower jaw. From this latter, and below those immediately surrounding the mouth, is a range of scales or rather plates, each larger than its predecessor, terminated on either side by a very large plate under the auricle. Below this row of scales is the gular pouch (Fanon) covered by small, smooth scales. The eye is protected above by small, smooth, unequal scales, which also form part of the covering of the top of the head. The scales of the lower eyelid are peculiarly small and delicate; and a row of semispherical scales, resembling somewhat a string of small pearls on each lid, surrounds the eye. At the back of the head the scales become tuberculous, and a few on each side of the neck assume a pyramidal or rather a conical form. The scales of the neck and back are almost circular, but nearer the tail they become rhomboidal and carinated, their posterior points elongating, and their centres projecting more and more, both above and below, as they reach the extremity of the tail, so as to give it the form of a many-edged saw, the most severe edge being that presented by the caudal crest. The scales above the fore-legs are equal, carinated, and imbricated,